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WHEN CONGRESS MEETS

At High Noon To-day Interest Will Centre in the House.

TARIFF BILL WILL BE REPORTED

Thursday, but the Debate Will not Begin Before the First of Next Week—There Will be no Delay in Either House About Getting Down to Business—Estimates of the Revenues—Report of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The extra session disposed of all the preliminaries generally necessary at the opening of long sessions; consequently there will be none of the usual reasons why Congress may not begin business promptly upon convening to-morrow. The committees of both the house and the senate having been appointed at the beginning of the extra session, reported many bills which are now on the calendars of the two houses, and in position to be considered when it shall be the pleasure of the members to take them up.

There are between fifty and sixty bills and resolutions on the senate calendar, so that it can begin legislating immediately after the receipt of the President's message if such course should be deemed desirable.

There will probably be very little if any business attempted to-morrow beyond the receipt of the President's message, and it is probable, judging from precedents and because of the fact that several senators will be absent, that the senate will adjourn on Thursday until Monday of next week.

WHERE THE INTEREST LIES.

Interest in the regular session of Congress, which convenes at high noon to-morrow, will center at the house wing of the capitol, where the new tariff bill is on the way. An enormous pressure for legislation of all kinds, public and private, beneficial and otherwise, will exist from the first, but as soon as the decks can be cleared the tariff bill will have the right of way. The extraordinary session showed the purpose not only of eliminating the silver question, but advancing the tariff problem four months on the road of solution.

The Wilson bill will be introduced in the house the latter part of the week, probably Thursday. On that day the ten days allowed by the rule under which the tariff bill was filed during the recess will expire. The McKinley bill was not reported to the house until April 16th. If the Republicans attempt to prevent the reporting of the bill this week on the ground that the ten days allowed them should not be deemed to have begun until the Democrats of the committee furnish the estimates of the revenue to be derived from the bill, these estimates as yet not having been completed, the claim can and probably will be set up in opposition, that the order under which the Republicans were allowed the few days in which to make their report was a recess order, and its terms not having been complied with, the order falls at the opening of the regular session and the statu quo is restored.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.

The estimates of the revenue to be derived from the tariff bill are completed, and will be submitted to-morrow. They show that the deficit in the revenues on the basis of a governmental expenditure of \$55,000,000 a year will be raised to \$65,000,000, which must be raised from increased internal revenue taxes or an income tax. It is not probable that the tax on whisky will be increased more than ten cents per gallon, which will increase the revenue from this source \$10,000,000. Although it was at one time last week practically denied in an informal way to impose a tax on the incomes of corporations and legacies, there has been a change of sentiment, and it is almost certain that a straight tax on individual incomes over \$5,000 will be recommended.

Even if the Wilson bill is reported this week, it is not expected that the debate can begin until next week.

The proceedings in the house this week cannot be accurately forecast. It is expected that the death of Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania—the father of the house—will be announced immediately after the convening of congress and that adjournment of both houses will follow out of respect to his memory.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The Commission Asks that the Long and Short Haul Clause be Amended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The following is a synopsis of the seventh annual report of the inter-state commerce commission:

Attention is called to the peculiar office of common carriers and the dependence of every occupation upon their facilities; the right of every person to receive just and equal treatment in all that pertains to public transportation and the paramount purpose of regulating enactments to secure to the people the actual enjoyment of this right. There must be a common public rate, prima facie, just and reasonable, which measures the lawful charges of the carrier.

The enactment of the long and short haul clause was deemed a public necessity. It is nothing more than an extension to places of the rule forbidding unjust discrimination between persons. The operation of the long and short haul provision is stated to have been satisfactory under the construction put upon it by the commission and accepted generally by the carriers. But the effect of a decision of the court of appeals in an Iowa case, wherein the word "line" in the statute was given a wholly different meaning from that which the commission had held was the proper construction has been startling. This court decision has been followed and expanded by other courts. These decisions hold in effect that one railroad is a line and that the same and another road is a different line, and that these railroads

are still another line, and so on; and that rates on one line are not to be compared with rates on another. The commission holds that the word "line" means a physical line, the tracks of one or more railroads, and that a line may be extended over other roads by simply connecting the tracks. Further statements are made with regard to publication of rates for water and rail transportation and recommendation is made for amendment so as to bring these water carriers under the law.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

His Annual Report—Important Recommendations Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The annual report of the comptroller of the currency which will be submitted to congress is more brief than the report usually made by that officer. It differs from former reports in that no tables appear in the body of the text. It shows 3,798 national banks to have been in operation at the close of the year with a capital stock of \$395,558,120 represented by 7,450,000 shares held by 300,000 shareholders.

At the last report of the total resources of the banks then in operation was \$3,109,563,284.36. The total amount of circulation was on October 31, 1902, \$11,993, a net increase during the year of \$39,586,972.

During the year 119 banks were organized in 32 states and territories, with a capital stock of \$11,230,000. Within the same period 158 banks suspended with a capital stock of \$30,800,000. Of this number 88, with a capital stock of \$18,205,000, resumed, and 65 passed into the hands of receivers with a capital stock of \$10,885,000. At the close of the year seven remained in the charge of examiners pending resumption. The aggregate resources or liabilities on October 31, 1903, the date of the last report of condition, compared with those of September 30, 1902, were \$400,531,613 less. The shrinkage in liabilities is accounted for by a decrease between the dates mentioned.

The comptroller reasons from the changes in these conditions that the business depression of the past months was occasioned by the action of depositors withdrawing so much money from the banks, which caused a sudden contraction in the volume of money needed or employed for business wants, by the banks being compelled to call in loans and discounts to meet demands of depositors, prevented the making of new loans and rendered it hazardous on the part of the banks to grant renewals of credit or extensions.

The suspension of national banks during the year is discussed and also that of resumption. Upon the question of resumption the comptroller says:

With a full knowledge of the general solvency of these institutions and the causes which brought about their suspension, the policy was inaugurated of giving all banks, which under ordinary circumstances would not have closed, and whose management had been honest, an opportunity to resume business. This policy was one which seemed to commend itself to the comptroller as proper to pursue under the circumstances, and it is believed the results have justified the experiment of its adoption.

The matter of clearing house loan certificates is briefly discussed. Upon this subject the comptroller says:

Briefly stated they were temporary loans made by the banks in each city issuing them associated together as a clearing house association to the members of such association, and were available to such banks only for the purpose of settling balances due from and to each other, these balances under normal conditions of business being always settled in coin or currency.

Bearing upon the question of what constitutes lawful money reserve the comptroller says, after an analysis of the provisions of the law:

In any view of the matter, however, the intent of the law is to compel a bank to retain always on hand a very moderate proportion of the money deposited with it for safe keeping by the depositor who practically makes a loan to the bank payable on demand, for the use of which he ordinarily receives no interest. The effect is to exercise a wholesome restraint upon too imprudent an extension of business by a bank and that this intent is recognized as an underlying principle of safe and conservative commercial banking is evidenced by the fact that those banks which are compelled by law to maintain, but 15 per cent reserve have voluntarily for years past held an average of over 25 per cent, the proportion required for banks located in reserve cities.

The following amendment are recommended:

1. That every association may issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited.

2. That the semi-annual duty on circulation be so reduced as to equal one per cent per annum.

3. That the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of a bank for violation of law, first giving such officers and directors an opportunity to be heard, leaving the vacancy so created to be filled in the usual way.

4. That no executive officer of a bank or employee thereof be permitted to borrow funds of such bank in any manner except upon application to and approval by the board of directors.

5. That the assistant cashier in the absence or inability of the cashier of a national bank to act be authorized and empowered to sign the circulating notes of such bank.

6. That the law may be amended by appropriate legislation so as to empower some class of public officials to administer the general oaths required by the provisions of the national bank act.

7. That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the comptroller of the currency may require.

8. That the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered to appoint two general examiners of conspicuous ability and experience, to be paid out of the reimbursable funds, whose duty it shall be to visit, assist and supervise the various examiners in their districts, in order to secure uniformity in method and greater efficiency in work.

9. That the law be so amended as to provide that the compensation of all bank examiners be fixed by the comp-

troller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

The question of loans to directors is discussed, and a distinction drawn between directors who are merely directors, and those who are constituted the executive officers of the bank, and are paid by the bank for their services.

Upon the subject of currency legislation the following: The comptroller has been urged to make some specific recommendation with respect to a revision of the law so far as it pertains to the issuing of currency. After a careful consideration of the question the comptroller is of the opinion that, aside from the amendments heretofore suggested—allowing banks to issue circulating notes to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds held to secure circulation and abolishing a portion of the tax on national bank circulation, the public good will be best subserved at this time by making no radical change in the provisions of the law as it now stands.

In view of the fact that there is now a very great abundance of unemployed currency in the country, as is shown by the daily money returns from the commercial centers, it would seem that whatever need appeared some months since for enlarging to any marked extent the circulating medium has now ceased to exist, and therefore congress is afforded an opportunity of giving to the whole subject that careful research and investigation that its importance in all of its bearings demands.

STARTLING STATEMENT.

Mrs. Foy Throws Some Light on the Cronin Mystery—Her Story.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Andrew Foy, who will be the first witness for the state in the Cronin trial, will, it is reported, testify that Dr. Cronin was killed with a carpenter's chisel wielded by Patrick Cooney, the long missing suspect. The report has it that Martin Burke, now dead, held Cronin while a policeman, still on the force here and whose first name is said to be Michael, stood guard at the door. Cooney is represented to be the only one who struck the doctor, and only Burke, Cooney and the anonymous policeman suspect were in the cottage. A man O'Sullivan is said to have acted as a guard at the rear of the cottage outside. Cronin, at present on trial, according to the current narrative of what Mrs. Foy will testify, was not at the cottage until after Cronin's death, when Cronin arrived in company with Mrs. Foy's husband, Andrew Foy. The man who drove Cronin to the Carlson cottage is said to have been Martin Dawn, of Hancock, Mich. J. R. Simmons, the purchaser of the furniture discovered in the cottage and who is accused of renting the flat at 117 Clark street, was, it is also alleged, James Cunes, a grocery clerk, whose whereabouts is unknown.

Mrs. Foy is represented as having learned these details as a result of meetings held at her husband's house. Foy is the man supposed to have been mistaken for the little German Kunze by the milkman Morten.

CHIEF ARTHUR

Satisfied With the Conduct of the Lehigh Strike—What He Says of It.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived at the Bingham House this evening from Cleveland. He and Chairman Clark had a long interview in which the latter outlined the work in hand and the plans for the future conduct of the Lehigh Valley strike.

Chief Arthur said:

"The work of my representative, Mr. Youngson, has been in every way satisfactory to me in this fight, and I will in no wise interfere with his plans. He is amply able to conduct the affairs of the engineers in the Lehigh Valley."

"Will you seek an audience with President Wilbur?"

"No; the men who had a right to such an audience have been refused and I will certainly not attempt to see him. I will be in the east for a short time, and if he desires to see me he will have to send word to that effect."

Mr. Arthur refused at this time to further discuss the strike situation. Mr. Youngson has left Bethlehem and will meet him here to-night.

The Lehigh Valley railroad to-day issued a notice in which it offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the men who cut the freight train at White Haven yesterday morning. The issuance of such notice had the effect of making Chairman Clark very angry. He said that the company should be very certain that the train had been so cut before its officials made such a grave charge.

ANOTHER RISE

In the River Promised at Points on the Headwaters.

GREENSBORO, Pa., Dec. 3.—River seven feet ten inches and stationary; rainfall six-tenths of an inch. Raining to-night and turning colder, with flurries of snow.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 3.—River 6 feet 2 inches and rising; prospects good for another river to follow the first rise. Raining steadily to-night.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 3.—River 3 feet 6 inches and falling; snow and rain fell all last night and to-day. Barring frost heavy enough to lock up the water another rise is promised.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A foot of snow has fallen in Buffalo, New York.

The Lehigh strike will hereafter be conducted from Wilkes-Barre.

John Murray, the freight agent of the Grand Trunk road at Niagara Falls is missing with several thousand dollars of the company's money.

The news of J. J. Van Alen's declination of the Italian mission was a surprise in Washington. Secretary Gresham said it was news to him.

KROXY affections of years standing cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.—J. W. Poynt.

"F. W. ELLIOTT, a tenor with a voice of fine quality, sang in an unrivaled manner several pleasing songs."—Brooklyn Standard. Seats on sale Tuesday at 8 a. m. at House's music store.

VAN ALLEN DECLINES.

The Democratic Kick Against His Appointment Proves too Much.

LETTER TO SECRETARY GRESHAM

In Which He Admits That He Gave a Large Amount of Money to the Campaign Fund, but Denies That He Did so in Consideration That He Would be Appointed Ambassador to Italy, as Charged by Nearly All the Democratic Papers in New York—The President Asks Him to Reconsider.

New York, Dec. 3.—The following correspondence between the Hon. J. J. Van Alen, and the president and the department of state, is made public to-day, and is self-explanatory:

Newport, R. I., Nov. 20, 1893.

To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th of October, in which you notify me that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, has appointed me ambassador to Italy.

Since the receipt of your letter I have given the matter my most serious and careful attention and, as the result of my reflections, have concluded to ask you to express to the President my decision not to accept the office tendered me.

I must beg that you will not infer from this action any lack of appreciation on my part of the honor conferred. On the contrary I fully comprehend the dignity, importance and responsibility of the position, and having this realization, I may frankly add that the nomination was extremely gratifying to me—not in a personal sense merely, but more particularly because of the opportunity afforded me of representing my country in such a manner as I hoped might be satisfactory to the American people and creditable to the administration.

Among the comments upon my nomination which appeared in the public press, one charge only merits attention, not because it was true, but because it was, and I suppose, still is believed by many persons unfamiliar with the individuals concerned and the facts essential to the formation of an accurate judgment. The charge was that I received the appointment in return for a contribution of fifty thousand dollars to the Democratic national campaign fund. While my nomination was pending in the senate it did not seem fitting and proper for me to offer more than an explicit denial. I was aware that, as an interested party, my statement would have little effect beyond the limits of my personal acquaintances. Now, however, when my action cannot be fairly attributed to purely selfish motives, it seems to me that a repetition of that denial which I make without qualification, should be sufficient for an honorable man.

I have never denied, and do not now deny, that I contributed to the campaign fund—not fifty thousand dollars, but yet a considerable sum of money; sincerely believing, as I did, that a continuation of Republican supremacy would be not only a hindrance to national progress, but in time a positive menace to the success of popular government, and having large interest at stake I was impelled by both patriotic and selfish reasons to aid the Democratic cause. So far as attaching undue importance to it, I was fully aware that the contribution meant far less to me than the time and effort devoted by thousands of unselfish citizens to the same campaign. Nor did I believe that it should entitle me to any more consideration. On the contrary, I have not only admitted but have positively insisted at all times that it created no obligation to me whatever, and I feel confident that the President, who in fact was kind enough to say to the Democrats of Rhode Island that his personal acquaintance with me enabled him to consider my candidacy solely upon its merits, will bear me out in this assertion.

On the other hand, I frankly admit that, until after the appointment had been made, it never once occurred to my mind that my contribution could be used to my injury. It therefore seems to me sufficient to add that self-respect compels me to adopt the only alternate, and to decline the high office to which I have been appointed. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. J. VAN ALLEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1893.

To Hon. J. J. Van Alen:

MY DEAR SIR: The secretary of state has submitted to me your letter of the 20th inst., in which you tender your resignation as ambassador to Italy. I hasten to express my earnest wish that you will reconsider this conclusion. The sentiments contained in your letter do credit to your conscience and Americanism, but you must allow me to dissent from the application in this case.

I did not select you for nomination to the Italian mission without satisfying myself of your entire fitness for the place. I am now better convinced of your fitness than ever. You know, and I know, that all the malignant criticisms that have been indulged in regarding this appointment have no justification and that the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled, or have missed the actual considerations upon which it rests. We should not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from those conditions.

Awaiting your early reply I am yours sincerely, (Signed)
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Newport, R. I., November 23, 1893.

To the President.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22d inst.; in reply allow me to thank you most sincerely and heartily for the very kind and flattering sentiments you express. For the reasons I have already stated in my letter to the secretary of state, and which were reached only after long and serious consideration of the subject, I feel

that I cannot accept the high office to which I have been appointed. My only regret in this decision, which I must beg you to consider as final, is that it is contrary to the personal preference which you so kindly express. But I cannot think it would be advisable for me to invite further misrepresentations by taking advantage of your generosity.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) J. J. VAN ALLEN.

STREUBENVILLE NOTES.

An Assignment—Mill to Resume—City Clerk Johnson Arrested.

STREUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 3.—Pearce Bros., an old furniture manufacturing firm, made an assignment last night to John A. Kithcart, esq.; assets, \$10,000, with larger liabilities. The plant will be bought in by a stock company of which Hon. J. Dunbar is the head, and enlarged and started up.

The Mingo steel plant will resume to-morrow in full.

The remains of William K. Rodgers, at one time a law partner with R. B. Hayes in Cincinnati, and later his private secretary, and early in life rector of St. Paul's church, this city, were brought here to-day from Columbus, where he died two months ago, and interred.

W. R. Johnson, the defaulting city clerk who disappeared a month ago, and has been spending his time in Virginia cities, was brought here from Washington City last night by George N. Henry, one of his bondsmen. Johnson's wife made good the shortage.

FIRE AT HUNTINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 3.—Shortly before noon to-day a policeman saw flames issuing from the notion store of Mrs. I. Kahn, one of the largest establishments in the city, and the department was called out, but succeeded only in saving the building, the goods being almost totally destroyed by the flames and water. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss is estimated at \$3,500, fully covered by insurance.

PAULINE CUSHMAN DEAD.

Probable Suicide of the Female Scout of the Rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The body of Pauline Cushman, "the noted female scout of the rebellion," is at the morgue. She died from the effects of a dose of morphine which she took, but whether accidentally or with suicidal intent has not been determined. Mrs. Fryer, as was her proper name, was found at 10 this morning unconscious in her bed, in a front room on the third floor of a lodging house where she had been rooming.

She was known as a woman with a warm heart and generous nature even in her poverty. She came to "Frisco" last spring, having left Jerry Fryer, the sheriff of Pinal county, Ariz., because he failed to provide for her. She had been trying for months to get a special pension from the government for her services as a scout. Senator Stewart had interested himself in it, and had brought her case to the attention of the proper authorities.

Col. J. D. Potts Dead.

MILTON, Pa., December 3.—J. D. Potts, one of the most prominent railroad men in the United States, died here at three o'clock this afternoon, at the age of sixty-four, after an illness of two weeks. Colonel Potts was known most widely through his connection with vast transportation enterprises of Pennsylvania and neighboring states.

OLD SOLDIER KILLED.

John Cromwell Run Over by a Baltimore & Ohio Train.

Saturday evening about 7 o'clock John Cromwell, a well known character, and an old Union soldier, was walking out the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Mt. De Chantal, when a train coming from the city struck and killed him almost instantly. He was heard of hearing, and to this failing is ascribed the cause of the accident. The remains, which were much mangled, were taken to Thornburg's undertaking establishment at Elm Grove and prepared for burial.

Cromwell had been living with a distant relative, Toll-keeper Hill, of the Long Run toll gate, on the National pike, and was going home at the time of his death.

BOWLING PARTY.

"Charley" Seibert Entertained the Press Gang in Great Style.

Saturday afternoon and evening a number of young men, members of the local press, were entertained at bowling by Charles Seibert at Seibert's garden. A most enjoyable time was spent and the "gang" left at 8 o'clock, under great obligations to their genial host. Some great scores were made by the two teams, as follows:

INTELLIGENCER TEAM.		
Dunnington.....	133	201
Cassell.....	272	213
Archer.....	211	268
Totals.....	576	682

MIXED TEAM.		
Borland.....	226	197
Seibert.....	257	215
Rhodes.....	146	139
Totals.....	629	551

As will be seen the INTELLIGENCER team won two out of three games. Other games were played, and Will Cassell made the best score of the afternoon, 276 in a ten-frame game.

State Fair Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the state fair stockholders Saturday the old board of directors was re-elected, as follows: Anton Reymann, J. H. Hobbs, August Rolf, G. Ed. Mendel, Lewis Stearns, Henry Biebsen, J. W. Nichols, Hy. C. Meyer, A. A. Franzheim, N. B. Scott, Paul O. Reymann, A. M. Hamilton and George Hook. Secretary Hook's report showed the fair this year were \$21,197 00, and that the total expenses of the fair were \$13,130 00. After all improvements had been paid for the year's business of the fair association showed a net gain over last year of \$8,467 25. All the debts of the association, the secretary reported, had been paid and a neat cash balance remained.

DEFIANT ANARCHISTS

Dispersed by the London Police in Trafalgar Square

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Rare Sight in England Witnessed by the Good and Bad People of the Metropolis—The Home Secretary Orders the Mustering of a Strong Force to Prevent the Regular Sunday Meeting of the Reds.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The good and bad people of London were treated this afternoon to a sight rarely seen in England. It was little less than anarchy bidding a bold defiance to the law, and the authorities making a display of police calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the evil minded.

Such a thing could not be tolerated, and the Hon. Asquith, the secretary of state for home affairs, did not dare to allow any further rope to the reds of London, and the police this afternoon mustered a strong force about Trafalgar Square, while reserves were stationed in Regent street, Waterloo Place, Charing Cross Roads, Northumberland avenue and on the embankment. This display of force, caused many thousands of people to flock to the neighborhood.

The gathering of these crowds was just what the Anarchists wanted and it enabled them to do more towards spreading their fiery literature and thereby air their dynamite doctrines.

The attempt of the anarchists to hold a meeting on the steps of the Gordon statue was followed by other and similar attempts.

Suddenly an anarchist rushed through the lines of police, scaled a monument and began to address the crowd around him, but he had only uttered a few words when a stalwart policeman seized him and threw him bodily into the crowd.

Shortly after the mounted police charged upon the Anarchists at Trafalgar Square scattering them in all directions.

The police on foot then began to disperse the mob, who made but a slight resistance. Several bruises occurred and the anarchists made many threats.

JESUITS DELIGHTED

With the Action of the German Reichstag in Readmitting Them.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The vote of the reichstag in favor of readmitting the Jesuit fathers in Germany is the sensation of the week, not only in Germany, but throughout the Catholic world. Never, perhaps, since Prince Bismarck resigned the chancellorship, has his absence from the reichstag been so noticeable. No previous concession has been obtained by the Centre party with so little accompaniment of heated debate and political intrigue.

In the Kulturkampf struggle Prince Bismarck always poured the full vials of his wrath upon the Jesuits and so earned for himself the opposition of German Catholics as a whole. Since that time the pope and the emperor have become reconciled and the position is much changed, though, according to the calculations of the newspapers, the bill ought to have been rejected.

A Steamer Ashore.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., Dec. 3.—The propeller F. W. Wheeler, bound from Buffalo, N. Y., for Chicago, went ashore here at 3:30 o'clock with 2,100 tons of coal aboard. She is damaged, and if the storm continues may go to pieces. The steamer is owned by B. W. Whitney, Jr., of Detroit, and is valued at \$120,000, with no insurance. The crew of sixteen men were rescued by the Michigan City life savers amid blinding snow storm and a furious sea.

Muldoon Wins.

WARREN, O., Dec. 3.—An exciting wrestling contest took place at Niles Saturday night between Prof. J. C. Forran, of Cincinnati, and Martin Muldoon, of this city. Muldoon won the first and third fall in 42 and 25 minutes respectively, and Forran the second in six minutes. The match was for \$150 a side.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, preceded by light snows on the lakes; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature on Lake Ontario, northwesterly gales, diminishing.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY,		
As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.		
7 a. m.....	19	3 p. m..... 32
9 a. m.....	20	7 p. m..... 31
11 a. m.....	20	Weather—Changeable.

SUNDAY.		
7 a. m.....	39	3 p. m..... 40
9 a. m.....	40	7 p. m..... 38
12 m.....	42	Weather—Rain.